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SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN LEAVE the foot of Courtlant street, daily Sunuays except that 9 chock, A. M., by Railroad from Jersey City to Mor-tist wan direct, without change of Cest—from theace by Post Coaches through Meadham, thester, Schooley's Mountain, fort Colden, Washingron to Esston. At Washington a daily inc tutersects to and from the delvidere. For seats apply to J fill. A. at John Patten's Commercial Hotel, 73 Courtland

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STATEN 18LAND.
Clifton—At 7½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK.

FARE ONLY 121 CENTS.

THE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW,

CAPTAIN JOHN GAFFY,

On and after Monday, May 13, will run as

follows:—Leave Newark, foot of Centre st, at

foot or Barclay at, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

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Freignt carried at very reasonable rates.

May 10th, 1844.

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May 10th, 1844.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ELOOMINGDALE, MANHATTANVILLE AND
FORT WASHINGTON LINE OF STAGES.

Fare to Manhattauville 12% cents—Fort
Washington 25 cents. This Line will commence running on Saturday, May 4th, 1844 ng every bour until 8 P. M.
Baxer leaving Fort Washington for Caty Hall, 1% A.M. and
6, 11%, 1 P. M., 3%, 4 and 6%. Stages leaving City Hall for
7rt Washington, 9 A. M., 11 and 1 P. M., 3, 4 and 6.
These Stages pass on the rouse Reed's Hotel, Burnhan's Man
on House, Orphan Asylum and Lunatic Asylum, Stricker's
ty, Abbey Hotel, Trinity Church Cemetry, High Bridge to
7rt Washington.

B. MOORE.

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YORKVILLE, ASTORIA, HELL GATE FERRY,
RAVENSWOOD AND NEW YORK STAGES,
Will commence running on Monday, May

56, 1844, as follows: — 7, 8, 9, and 11 o'clock,
Leaving Astoria, at 7, 8, 9, and 11 o'clock,
Leaving 3 Chicham attreet opposite City Hill at 7, 9, 10, and
11 o'clock A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 o'clock P M.

Leaving 3 Chicham attreet opposite City Hill at 7, 9, 10, and
11 o'clock A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 o'clock P M.

This Singe will call for passengers at 20 Bowery, corastrof
Pell street, and at Hazard's, Yorkville. All baggage at the
owner's rate. On the arrival of the stage at Astoria, it "ill im
mediately be in recoiness for conveying passengers to Ravens
wood and Long Island Farms. Fare 12% cents Horses and Wagons to let. LEWIS & CARTER,

ALBANY DAY LINE—For Albany and Intermediate Landings, at half-past 6 o'clock, ROUTH AM . RICA, Captain M. H. Truesdell, will leave the foot of Robinson street, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday oot of Robinson street, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nornings, at 65% celock. The SOUTH AMERICA will leave Albuny for New York and intermediate landings, every Tuesday, Thursday and laturday mornings, at 65% celock.

OPPOSITION EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY,
DIRECT
The New and Splendid Steemboat NEW
JERNEY, Capt R. H. Furey, will leave the
pier foot of Barclay street (north side) on
Weduesday evening, 15th instant, at seven o'clock
Regular days from New York, Mondays. Wednesdays and
Fridays, from Albays, Tossadays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The New ferney has been rebuilt and semodelled, and fitted
up in the best possible muner commodition. Been number to be a
pant State Room, a large ing accommodations for 100 persons
and extractions and airy Cabins. Altogether, she has sleeping
accommodations for nearly 700 persons. Her daught of water
is light, so that she will always be able to cross the bars with
out detention or transhipment.

e Steamboat UTICA, Captain T. Hyatt, Tuesday, resday and Saturday evenings, at 5 P.M. seengers taking this line of boats will arrive in Albany in e time to take the Morning Train of Cars for the east or

wat. The above Boats are new and substantial, are furnished with new and signant State Rooms, and for speed and accommodations are unrivalled on the Hudson.

For passage or freight, apply on board, or to P. C. Schultz at the office on the wharf.

modations are unrivalled on the Hudson.
For passage of feeight, apply on board, or to P. G. Schultz at the office on the what.

TO THE LADLES—If you have harry excreaences, conceal ing a broad and elevated forchead; if you have the unsightly appendage of a beard on your upperlips; if you have superlinous hair; isfiguring any part of tour otherwise beautiful faces, the Pondre zubtile, invented by Dr. Felix Gouraud, will quickly and forever cadjeated without the slightset mintry or discoloration to your skins—this you can be satisfied of bysering the preparation tested at the Doctor's office; all doubts of trearticle being a humbug will quickly vanish. For sale only at 67 Walker street, first store from the corner of Broadway—Siper bottle—where may be had the following articles all way—Siper bottle—where may be had the following articles all way—Siper bottle—where may be had the following articles all way—Siper bottle—where may be had the following articles all way—Siper bottle—where may be had the following articles. In the companies of the skin; for chapped hands fice, or musquite bries its effects are immediate; in the appediance of children, in allaying all irritation and chaing; it properties are really automishing solonitaming and healing tour to mother should be without actae. One cake, 50 cents, is safficient, and we warrant it or return the money if not ancested. Be not your guand against abold in the money if not ancested.

Well known and approve competic for cleansing, healing, parfying, and heautifying the compression, and buy its distant properties preventing the lormation of wrinkles, and banishing them when present. Siper bottle.

Gorand's Hair Dye will change red or gray has to a beautifying the compression, is minted.

Gorand's Blane d'Eapsgue, or Spinish White, gives a pure life-like alabaster whiteness and swoothness to the skin—free from all injurious ingredients, and is sentirely annihilating common chalk and fiake white. Put up in elegant boxes, 20 cents each. This, with other of Dr. G. 's p

LECHES! LEECHES! LEECHES!

40,000 FIRST QUALITY LEECHES, just receive by the Sweedish brig Alard-60 900 by the ship rescott, and for sale wholesale and retail, at very low price.

CHAPTER XVIII. The Bishop puts on the gloves and enters the vine.

What the motive, then of his hostility towards me is, I am of course still at a loss to comprehend, but in truth it has given me very little uneasiness. In the hypothesis that he has been bribed to abuse me, I presume that a counter-bribe would at once double his profits—diminish to have and counter brisilence, but a counter for little the still be and counter brisilence.

I amprepared to meet them all.

CHATER XIX.

The Bishop's Logic—Clear as Mud.

Either Bishop Hughes has entered into a collusion as a politician, with political agents—or he has not.

Either he has driven or attempted to drive the Bible from the common schools of New York—or he has not.

Either he has organized a political party in New York—or he has not.

CHAPTER XX.

annels a curious Jury, almost as diversified

of the big sheet which the Apostle Peter saw

heaven—the Bishop only wants justice and

More of the Bishop's Logic—Clearer than ever—The Bishop
Prays a great deal and fears that Bennett and Stone or
little better than Heathens.
1st Proposition—I have never, in my life, done an action
or uttered a sentiment, tending to abridge any house.

how small their number or how unpopular the doctrines they professed.

Sth, I have always preached, both publicly and privately the christian obligation of peace and good will towards all men, even when they hate and persecute us.

9th, I have been accustomed to pray publicly, in our churches, for the constituted authorities of the U. States—for the welfare of my fellow citizens of all denominations, and without distinction—whilst James Gorden Benet and Wm. L. Stone, were, from day to day, exciting the hatred of my fellow citizens against me, and, so far, attempting to deprive me of the protection of my country.

And damned be him that first cries, Hold, enough?

These affirmative propositions, I am bound and prepared to prove if Mr. Bennett and Col. Stone deny them. All the propositions are years, and are to be overthrown, if assailed at all, not by sophistry or argument, but by other facts with witnesses, which will prove them untrue. Now, therefore, James Gordon Bennett, Wm. L. Stone, and ye other deceivers of the public, stand forth and meet Bishop Hughes. But then, come forth in no quibbling capacity; come forth as honest men, as true American citizens, with truth in your hearts, and candor on your lips. I know you can write well—and can multiply words and misrepresent truth; this is not the thing that will serve you now. Come forth with your racrs. Bishop Hughes places himself in the simple panoply of an honest man, before the American people. He asks no favor—but he simply asks, whether the opinion of Bishop White is true, that with the American people no man can be put down by calumny. Bring, therefore, your facts to disprove the foregoing negative, propositions. Bishop Hughes pledges himself to prove those that are affirmative, if you, or any decent man, with his signature will deny them.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Bishop avows he is not a politician and never has been one-not he-he gives us a spice of his hair-splitting qua

of duty; my own conception of the rights of constituency in a free government.

Chapter XXIV.

The Bishop has a slap at the clergy again—and speaks a good deat of truth.

Even if it had been political, I should have done nothing more than is done by clergymen of other denseminations, without exciting the least censure or surprise. Let a stranger drop in, accidentally, to some of our religious conventions, composed almost entirely of clergymen, and listening for an hour to the debates—he will be tempted to imagine them a committee of Congress deliberating upon the deepest and most perplexing topics of a political character. involving even the integrity of the country—Let him sit beneath our pulpits, and with the omission of a few party names, he will suppose himself listening to some political leader, whose solicitude for the welfare of the country is so great, that the virtues of the Christian Religion, and man's relations towards God and eternity, are forgotten in the higher importance of promoting the interests of the Nation. If he turn his steps in another direction, he will imagine that religion, driven from the pulpits, has fled to the political rostrum for protection; and he will see the Holy Bible itself erected, or I should say rather, degraded, into a party ensign! These things are going on in the midst of us, and around us. Ido not take upon me to say whether these things are right, or wrong; but I do say that if these things are right, or wrong; but I do say that if these things are lawful in the ministers of one denomination, I as the minister of another ought to stand acquitted of blame in merely defending the rights of censcience and of education, by means which the laws of God sanction, which the laws of my country authorise and approve. These things, sir, I have written whilst under the threat of assassination. These things are true. They may assail him in the pulpit—they may assail him in the p

CHAPTER XXV.

The Bishop gives old Mrs. Stone another siy slap over James Gordon Benneti's shoulder.

A few words more in reference to those who have so long and so unjustly assailed me, and I shall have done, and first of all, I can say with truth, that there is not an unforgiving thought in may have been deceived; and, although, in the melancholy events which have occurred, an awful responsibility rests upon those who have been guilty of the deception—still even them I leave to the merciful, but just judgment of the Creator. Of them all nave not deemed it necessary to mention more than two—and towards these I have not an unkind feeling. But this shall not prevent my saying what is necessary to put myself and them right before the public. These two are, as has been more than once stated, James Gordon Benet and William L. Stone. Of Mr. Stone I have little to say. It is not for me to enter into any analysis of a character so well known as his, and so generally respected; neither shall I enquire into the motives, which could

ing as I have already described, to defeat this result, Mr. Bennett was finging among them as a firebrand, the denunciations that were uttered in the meetings of the Native Americans. Not only were these denunciations against myself, but against the Catholic churches of the city. I remember the proceedings of one meeting in particular, as reported in the Herad: I recollect distinctly the speech of one orator who, with violent gestures, proclaimed "that there were dungeons under St. Patrick's Cathedral, and that these could be intended for no other purpose them the imprisonment and toriure of the Protestant ministers of the city, when the Catholics gained the ascendancy." I quote the substance, if not the very language of the report. Since your election, I have been told that the whole of this meeting, and this atrocious language, was afebrication of Bennett's own: But how were the Catholics of the city to know this?

You sir, who must know semething of human nature, need not be informed that in all of social outbreaks, particularly of a riotous character, the moral incendiary first first the passions, and then the victims of those inflamed passions are prepared to apply the torch or wield the murderous instrument against the objects of their fury. Read again, if you please, the passage above quoted, proceeding from a meeting of Native Americans, published in 20 or 30,000 copies of the Herald, and cast forth on the population of the city, at a time of extraordinary excitement and deplorable bitterness of feeling; be pleased to read it again, I say, and weighing these circumstances, make up your mind as to the effects which it was calculated, if not intended, to produce. It was calculated to destroy social confidence—produce feelings of rage on one side, and of revenge on the other; and among the least enlightened portion of the community, of all sides, to produce that swelling up of bad passions which an additional drop might have caused to overflow, breaking down every barrier, and leaving our fair city a scene

CHAPTER XXIX.

templation of what might have been the consequences.

Chapter XXIX.

The Bishop becomes pathetic, and gives a short Sermon on himself, showing as how he ain? nothing but a man of peace, and never harmed nobedy.

Alas: alas: sir, that men cannot be content to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, without preventing their fellow mortals from enjoying the same privilege. On the school question, nothing more than the recognized legal rights of conscience has been claimed for the Catholic children. These rights, the Catholics even under the most intolerant governments never have given up, and never will relinquish. They have been deprived of them by intolerant laws. If the American people are willing to enact such laws, we shall submit to pains and penalties. We interfere with no other denomination of citizens—we wish them all to enjoy the same privileges that we claim for ourselves. Is not this the principle of the American Government? Is it not the principle of the American Government? Is it not the principle of the American Government? And if it be all this, why is it that Americans are opposed to it?

I, sir, am not a man of strife or contention. My disposition is, I trust, both pacific and benevolent. As a proof of this, I may mention that have never had a personal altercation with a human being in my life—that I have never had occasion to call others—or be called myself before any civil tribunal of the earth. It is true that public duty has not unfrequently forced upon me the necessity of taking my stand in meral opposition to principles which I deemed injurious and unjust. But even then, I trust, I have made the distinction which Christian feeling suggests between the cause and the person of the advocate arrayed against me. And though I have sometimes perhaps been severe on my opponents, I trust, that it proceeded not from any malice in the heart—it came on me rather as a species of intellectual indignation at witnessing bad logic employed to defend was bigotty.

Chapter XXX.

The Bishop

"Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice; his reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and, when you have them, they are not worth the search."

Even in this communication, I may have done some injustice to the persons whose names I have mentioned. I have not had an opportunity of consulting a single document. What I have said regarding myself rests upon my own interior consciousness; what I have said in the way of opinion, must of course, rest upon the accuracy of my judgment, and must partake of its imperfections.—But I have stated some things as fects, merely on the strength of my memory, and if these should not be in reality as I have stated, then do I willingly retract them—for I have no disposition to do injustice to any man. Of

these statements, one is that Colonel Stone in quoting from Bennett, suppressed the name of his author, and lastead of it, put in the phrase "A Morning Print." Another is, the attack by this Mr. Bennett on Mrs. Daniel O'Connell. This I never saw, but have no doubt in my own mind, of its existence and of its character. Another still is, the fabrication of the incendiary speech by Bennett, from which a quotation has been given—as having been made by the Native Americans. I do not say that it is a fabrication, but of course, the parties interested can easily determine the fact.

With high respect, sir,
I have the honor to remain your ob't serv't,
JOHN HUGHES, Bishop of New York.

New York, May 17th, 1841

Beacon Course, Thursday, May 23 .- The spe o-day was of a limited character; but what there was of it was good. It would be much better if which would make it worth the while of the greate numbers to attend, instead of extending them to four days. There can be little doubt but if the last four days trotting matches had been limited to two, the attendance would, on each day, have equalled number of matches or purses made up to afford suficient sport for two days. Why extend it to four? The wishes of parties making matches have nothing to do with it. The owner of the Course, in condividuals, but the public at large. It is to be hoped this will be remedied; and we feel assured that the proprietors of the Course need only an intimation of what is desirable to adopt it. Now for the sports of the day, which we commenced with. The horses

of the day, which we commenced with. The horses announced were

H. Woodruff entered br. m. Dutchess—Whelan, pink jacket and dark cap.

J. Whelpley entered br. g. Whelpley, green and yellow sleeves and black cap.

If Jones entered gr. g. Washington—H. Woodruff, blue jacket and red cap.

There was not much done as respects betting previous to the trot; 12 to 20 was laid on the gray with some takers, but the Dutchess was decidedly the favorite against the field, at evens. Poor Rifle we never heard mentioned; the good old horse Washington and Dutchess were the only ones thought of, though the former seldom in comparison with the other.

Almost at the first heat they all got well off together to the bottom, with Rifle leading up the backside, which he maintained all up; but ey were all so close together, that it was difficunt to say which led or which was second. They continued thus to the top, where Rifle appeared to keep his position, the others more close than was comfortable upon him. As they descended the straight course, it was evident the good old horse Washington gained, and Dutchess gave symptoms of dying. In a short time he lapped the leader, and at the distance took the lead, which he maintained, and got home some six or seven lengths in advance, completing the two miles in 5 minutes 17; seconds. This was one of the most beautiful heats that could be. Throughout the last mile, at any point a table cloth would have covered them all. So much so that it was almost impossible, until towards the end, to tell which was the leader.

In the second heat, Dutchess led, closely attended by Washington, and came in a length in advance, completing the first mile in 2 minutes 41 seconds. Up the backside; but he soon recovered, and at the top it was impossible to tell who led however, at the distance, Dutchess led, followed close by Washington, and came in a length in advance, completing the first mile in 2 minutes 41 seconds. Up the backside; but he soon recovered, and at the top it was impossible to tell who led howeve

able excitement appears to be prevailing on this iece of sport throughout the sporting circle of this city and neighborhood, and a good deal of money is already depending thereon. The odds is against naming the winner. There are so many good pedestrians entered, we think we could guess-but

Puerto Cabello.

PUERTO CABELLO, April 26, 1844. Spanish Feelings-Business Prospects-Politica News-Holidays, &c.

No nation in the world, the people of which are so deeply sensitive to real or imaginary wrongs cation of an anonymous, critical or censorious ar ticle, upon the relative merits of several respects ble young gentlemen residing in this city, in one of the late Valencia papers, has justly created a great deal of excitement and ill feeling, in and out of the fraternity; and we may expect soon to experi ence unpleasant consequences resulting from the

the fraternity; and we may expect soon to experience unpleasant consequences resulting from the effects of the article in question, in case the author should be found.

Business is quite active with us as present; two or three European vessels have been despatched subsequent to the departure of the Pedroza on the 16th inst., loaded with coffee, indigo, &c, &c.

We consider it proper to advise you of the approaching election of a Vice President of this Republic, which takes place in the month of August next. The principal candidates for that office, now before the public, are Diego Bautista Urbaneja, actual Chief Justice on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and Francisco Aranda, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the present Cabinet. The usual intrigues of political demagoguism has already commenced operating upon the public mind, and, according to the present aspect of affairs, we may anticipate a dreadful struggle between the contending parties for the ascendancy. Public opinion seems, however, to favor the claims of Senor Urbaneja, who is well worthy of the patronage of his fellow citizens, and we predict that he will be our next Constitutional Vice President. In due course of time you shall receive notice of political turns and squabbles as they run upon the surface.

The great national holiday (the 19th of April) passed offquietly, and without éclat, in consequence of the calamitous circumstances in which this city is now situated by the presence of the small pox, yet raging, although not violently.

The produce market rules as follows:—Coffee, 7 a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c., according to quality; Indigo F7\frac{1}{1}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c., according to quality; Indigo F7\frac{1}{1}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c., according to quality; Indigo F7\frac{1}{1}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c., according to quality; Indigo F7\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c., according to quality; Indigo F7\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c., according to quality; Indigo F7\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ p \$\frac{1}{2}\$ p \$\frac{1}{2}\$ p \$\frac

tive country. THE ACCIDENT IN THE CHESAPBARE BAY .- Th

The Accident in the Chesapbare Bay.—The lamentable disaster which we mentioned yester-day as having occurred on the Chesapbare Bay, off the mouth of Pawtusent River, from the upsetting of a schooner on Thursday last, unfortunately proves to have been more melancholy than was anticipated. Seven persons out of aine, five of them females, found a watery grave. The names of those lost, are: Miss Fowlers, sister of the captain; Mrs. Kent, a widow lady; a little girl named Rockwell, daughter of L. P. Rockwell of this city; Mrs. Frigle and her child, besides a white boy and colored man, deck hands. Captain Fowlers who commanded the vessel, and his brother, were saved by clinging to the schooner until taken off by the captain of a vessel that chanced to capt heir situation. Four of the drowned bodies have been recovered; one of them, Miss Fowlers, was found standing erect in the cabin, where she had died, with her arms folded on her breast.

Cgors in Georgia.—The Athens Whig, published in Clark county, Georgia, says, under date of the 18th:—"The crops are suffering much for rain. We have had none for a long time, and the ground is thoroughly parched. The weather is exceedingly hot, and every green thing is withering. We learn from a gentleman from Forsyth county, that the wheat is suffering much from the ravages of the fly, and the crop will be small."

Wan with the Indians.—The Dubuque Transcript of the 3d says:—"A rumor is in town of a collision between some Winnebago Indians and the troops at Fort Atkinson, in which two of the Indians were killed

SUICIDE.—A correspondent of the Rochester Daily Advertiser says that he saw a small bird in the set of hanging itself on the limb of a peach tree, by a horse hair:

OFF THE TRACK .- We find in the Nashville nion of the 17th inst., the following remarkable "illustrious predecessor" and has started on his "own hook." This letter of Gen. Jackson side of the Atlantic. This is only what we expecmay have an important bearing on affairs in Bulti- ted. Ole Bull stands alone. He is the true genius

more next week.

Hermitage, May 13, 1844.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir—I am induced to address you this letter, because I have, within a few days past, received letters from many of my friends, who have expressed a desire to know whether my views in relation to the policy of annexing Texas to the United States have been changed by the light which the subject has received from the recent letters of Mr. Van Buren, and other prominent citizens; and because it seems to be necessary that I should answer or be misunderatood.

Having no connection with the question except the interest which in common with other citizens, I take in all that concerns my country, what I have heretofore said upon it was dictated by no desire to be a prominent actor. It was certainly far from my expectation that there should be an effort in any quarter to make the question a mere party one. Hence, when it was brought to my notice some twelve months ago, by the honorable Mr. Brown, of this State, I answered his inquiries with promptness and frankness.

I had not forgotten the principles by which my administration had been guided when attempting to obtain Texas by negotiation with Mexico, nor the care which was taken to convince Mexico, afterwards, that this government had no agency, directly or indirectly in the steps resorted to by the people of Texas to establish for themselves an independent government. In the reference which Mr. Van Buren has made to my conduct as president in these respects, he has stated what is entirely true, and has delineated with the ability and perspicuity which so eminently distinguish him, the general principles which characterise the course of our government in its intercourse with foreign powers. But just and accurate as he is, and subscribing, most felly, as I do, to all

that if now repulsed, she must form such alliances elsewhere as will best analisher to improve her resources and repair the disasters which she has suffered from a protracted quasi war. She is sensible that her happiness will be best secured by incorporation into our Union—that the disposition and pursuits of her people being homogeneous with those of the United States, can receive no adequate protection from any other quarter. We admit the truth of these assertions, and feel that they constitute a powerful motive for action, independent of the considerations which are suggested by a prudent regard for the stability of our own institutions.

In reference to Mexico, I would use the following language:—Ve have carefully abstained from all interference with your choice. Texas except to acknowledge her independence when you separated from Spain. We have, indeed, been more scrupulous with you than with Spain, for, without consulting or respecting the feelings of the latter power, our government did not hesitate to open a negotiation with you for the retrocession of Texas, and that, too, long before your independence was acknowledged by Spain. But the time has now come when we feel that this delicacy ought no longer to restrain us from a treaty with Texas, particularly as we know that our failure to do so will produce results that may endanger the safety of our own confederacy.

I cannot think there is discrepancy between these views and those allowed by my administration, when proper allowance is made for the change of ircumstances, or that they contain any well founded cause for complaint on the part of Mexico.

It may now be stated as a fact, on which we may rely with the greatest confidence, that if Texas be not speedily admitted into our confederacy, the must and will be inevitably driven into alliances and commercial regulations with the European powers, of a character highly injurious, and probably hystile to this country. What would then be our condition? New Orleans and the whole valuey of the Mexico.

It do

I cannot close these remarks without saying that my regard for Mr. Van Buren is so great, and my confidence in his love of country is strengthened by so long and intimate an acquaintance, that no difference on this subject can change my opinion of his character. He has evident ly prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his administration, without a view of the disclosures since made, and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power.

I am respectfully,
Your servent,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FIRE IN THE WENT JERSEY WOODS.—Several destructive fires broke out in the lower part of Gloucester county week before last. They first commenced a few miles below Glassboro', near Park's Causeway, which overrun some five or six hundred acres of fine young saping timber, completely destroying it, together with a quantity of wood that had been cut for market. Another broke out below Squankum, and from appearances was very destructive, but the particulars we have not heard. A third commenced near the Downs neighborhood, in Franklin, extending into the adjacent parts of Atlantic and Cumberland counties, sweeping over from ten to twelve thousand acres of young oak and pine timber, the greater part of which is destroyed. The Woodbury Constitution adds:—'As is generally the case, these fires have originated in the coalings, and from the most criminal negligence. We ask, can nothing be done to put a stop to, or at least check such destruction of property.—The Legislature ought to take the matter up, and if possible provide a remedy.

Low Fare.—The Swallow, Knickerbocker and New Jersey, all went down to New York last night for fifty cents each passenger. This is owing to the coming on of the New Jersey, an opposition boat, owned by John Ridgyray, of Philadelphia.—Troy Whig, May 22.

The Weather.—It appears that the season has

THE WEATHER .- It appears that the season has een thrown backward elsewhere as well as here.

been thrown backward elsewhere as well as here.

[From Boston Papers, May 22.]

A correspondent who resides in Cambridge, writes us as follows:—"At a quarter past 4 o'clock this morning, the temperature at Cambridge, was 32 degreez, and in the upper part of the town there was a slight frost."

The weather was very cold last night. We do not learn that there was frost in the city, but at the North, Andover and vicingty, there was a very hard one, killing off all garden vegetables and vines, and, it is feared, doing much damage to fruit trees.

We became that the Roshury Artillery. MILITARY-We learn that the Roxbury Artillery

Military—We learn that the Roxbury Artillery, Capt. Burrill, have voted to make their appearance on the glorious 30th day of May, accompanied with the Boston Brass Band This is one of the finest Artillery companies our State can boast. Most of the members are young men, well formed and sized. They contemplate visiting the city of New York in August next.—Heston Times, May 22. THE PHILADELERIA RIOTS.—James Sherry, John

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—James Sherry, John Rosen, and Patrick Murray, Philadelphia rioters, have been arrested and held to bail in that city.—Joseph Cox, a young American, who was shot during the riots, died on the 22d inst.

RETURNING TO FRANCE.—The venerable Chief Justice Martin, of this State, we understand, is about to make a trip to France. Judge M. came to the United States, with Count Rochambeau, in 1780, at the age of 17 He now returns to his native country, after an absence of 65 years —N. O. Bulletin, May 15.

MEN WHO OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER.—A gentle-man, direct from Little Rock, states that just he-fore he left that city, Dr. Solen Borland, editor of the Little Rock Banner, and Mr. Bordon, editor of the Ga zette, had embasked up the river on the steamboat Export for the Indian country, to fight a duel. Dr. Borden re-ceived his adversary's ball in the fleshy part of his breast, after which the parties shook hands and swore friends.— Memphis Paper.

Memphis Paper.

Naval.—The following named Midshipmen in the Navy have been examined by a Board of Offifficers, convexed for the purpose at the Naval Asylum, near Philadelphia, and found qualified for promotion. They are arranged in the order of merit fixed by the Board.—Samuel Marcy, John P. Bankhead, James Foster, George W. Clark, George B. Bissell, J. W. A. Nicholson, Thos. G. Corbin, Gustavis V. Fox. John Matthews, John C. Beaumont, Chas. H. B. Caldwell, Chas. M. Fauntierey, William B. Fitzgerald, Miles K. Warrington, Henry K. Davenport, N. B. Harrison, Edward F. Tatnall, S. E. Woodworth, James H. Moore, Samuel Edwards, Thomas L. Dance, Charles W. Place, Alphonse Barbot, William H. Jamesson. Albert N. Smith, Wm. H. Rudson, Charles T. Crocker, John C. Febiger, D. R. Lambert, Frederick W. Colby, Henry S. Newcomb, John S. Maury, Pierce Cros. by, Richard T. Renshaw, Charles W. Hays, Johnston B. Creighton.

-the real poet on the violin-all others are artists, lions. The Boston papers are all in raptures. The best description is the following from the lady 'Transcript :"-

EW YORK HELLED

"Wilt thou have music ? hark! Apolio plays."

entrancing music—wild, sweet, and wonderful it was taking the audience with delight, and affecting the usual placidity of the orchestra, who, electrically sensitive to the impression of the multitude, seemed to glory in the success of the magician. Herwig, the leader, was in cestacy, and his musical brethren evinced that the delight was contagious. The auditory, catching the sentiment of the Concerto (the first performance by Ole Bull) broke forth at once with inspiring "braves" only equalled by the genereus applause which greeted his entrance—and, as the plaudits ceased between each part of the composition, then, clear, full, and freed from every fetter, as Bulwer would say, like a "spirit from the clay" the siren voice of the barbitan poured forth its enchanting, souls absorbing music. It is impossible for us, untutored as was are in the technicalities of the art, to describe in what manner the gifted Norwegian produced such effects from his instrument; it was the same to us whether he played upon one string or upon all—it was assonishing, elevating, pleasing—it was grand, heart-awskening and soothing—it was bright, brilliant and glorious! In the words of Spencer, it seemed as if—

"All that pleasing is to living ear,

"All that pleasing is to living ear,
Was there consorted in one harmony;
Birds, voices, instruments, winds, waters all egree!"
The voilin talked, muttered, groaned, and laughed as if in delight in the performance of Paganini's "Carnivale di Venszia"—whilst in other pieces, no "bird of the green-wood" could chirp more sweetly. Then again there were sounds of mightiness strong and powerful as wedges of iron, and these subduct and drawn outlike the delicate soft wire from the mess into the faintest vibrations, like as

like as

"When winds and harp strings meet,
And take a long unmeasured tone
To mortal minstrelsy unknown."

After the performance of the "Carnival," (only the se cond piece in the programme) it seemed next to impossible to allay the enthusiasm of the sudience until Ole Bull re-appeared, when he endeavored in a few gentle words to express his gratitude for his reception—"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I will ever renember your kindness—I will seek to merit it in my every endeavor." In this acknowledgment we could not help applying to him the words of Henry oth addressed to the Princess Katherine—"your answer in broken music; for thy voice Is music, and thy English broken." Ole Bull gratified the call for an encore by playing a fantasia composed of variations of the Marsellaise Hymn and our own national melody. Yankee Doedle never was so spiritualised before: it appeared in his hands, strange as it may seem, to gain an etherial character

But that Adagio Religioso—that "Mother's Prayer"—how exquisitely it told its own story through the intonations of that wonderful instrument! The pathos and deep beauty of the sound seemed to us as unexampled as admirable. It stilled all but the beatings of the heart, and was a worthy invocation to the Fountain of Mercy. Each tone of the instrument might be thought to utter the imploration of one who had no words to express tenewed gratitude or koped for blessing; in Hannah More's beautiful and expressive language, to say

"My soul o'er fraught with gratitude, rejects

The aid of language—Lord! behold my heart."

Oh! it was indeed worthy of a mother's heart! of being borne, "like fumes of ascred incense o'er the clouds"

The aid of language—Lord! behold my heart."

Oh! it was indeed worthy of a mother's heart! of being borne "like fumes of sacred incense o'er the clouds" and wafted on angels' wings to Paradise! It is the composition of Ole Bull himself, as was the Concerto above mentioned, and also the magnificent "Polacca Guerriero" which was the last piece announced on the programme, and which was received with another tempest of applause, renewed and re-renewed, until the noble Norwegian again came forward, when, bowing to the audience, he held forth his instrument beseechingly, like as a child for its baptism, and said "Ladies and gentlemen, let my violution utter my thanks." Then he gave the "Last Rose o Summer" with a plaintive beauty, both touching and spiritual Again, were the plaudits and bravos resumed to the echo, and this was the finale of a performance truly mark.

part and portion of the "veweres merceived, may be explained as the true height of natural enthusiasm.

General Seastons.

Before Recorder Tallmadge, and Aldermen Hasbrouck and Gale.

Joxas B. Phillips, Equ., Acting District Attorney.

Mar. 23.—Trial for Grand Larceny.—Joseph Alderson, a young men, was put on his trial, indicted for a grand larceny, in picking the pocket of Mr. Elias F. Parmelee, of Saybrook, Conn., on the 2d of this month, of his wallet containing \$662 in money, &e.

The District Attorney offered to read the depositions of the complainant, taken de bene esse before a commissioner, to which the counsel fer the accused, James M. Smith, jr. Eq., ebjected, inasmuch as the depositions were unlawfully taken, as they were taken before the Commissioner of Deeds, whereas the law expressly states that, in all cases of offences committed in this cuty and county against non-residents, it is imperative that the District Attorney shall apply to a Judge of the county possessing the powers of a Supreme Ceurt Commissioner to allow such testimony to betaken de bene esse, and certified by him, and which form of law had not been observed in this case.

The acting District Attorney, in reply.

The Reconsel for the defence was tenable; the Aldermen of the Counsel for the defence was tenable; the Aldermen of Contrary opinion; and the acting District Attorney, reply and the counsel for the defence was tenable; the Aldermen of contrary opinion; and the acting District Attorney, reported to the reading of the testimony.

The prisoner and the complainant, it appeared in evidence, were both passengers in the ship Mediator, which had lately arrived from London; that on the morning in question, the prisoner was standing on the steps of the Pearl Street House and Mr. Parmelee also, Mr. P. left and the accused of his pocks book and money—prisoner followed him; soon after Mr. Parmelee was replaced of his pocks book and money—prisoner followed him; soon after Mr. Parmelee and the strength of the same ward. The facts were those

fair of honor came off on Tuesday afternoon, near Glocaster Foint, between Charles Johnson and William Williams, colored gentlemen, of this city.—Philada Times,